they down a

And so with the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas now in question, as I have been informed, the same laws of Nature have made them inaccessible to slavery. Then, wherefore this opposition to the bill, and this quarrel with the South? Is it to accomplish any good or wise purpose? or is it to renew the fire of fanatical abolitionism, to disturb the peace of the country, and endanger the Union? If the latter, it is only the fulfilment of the prediction made by a distinguished senator in 1800, "that, let us legislate as we will, abolitionist will suil aguate." and so they will, until their dangerous parposes have been accomplished. And, sir, let me here ask who it is that agitates, who if is that inflames the public mind? It is abolition presses and abolition lecturers. The latter, being too indolent to procure a living by honest industry, traverse the country, sucking their existence from the people, and poisoning the public mind with their pernicious doctrines; and as long as this practice exists, there will be excitement. The people are naturally honest and unsuspicious, but their lears are awakened, and their judgments are perverted, by such individuals. By listening to lecture ster lecture it is so beaten into them that they believe the hydra-headed monster slavery is before them. They think there is reality in all the horrid pictures which are drawn before them; and, consequently, become deely prejudiced against the South. On the 17th of July, 1850, Mr. Webster, speaking of northern prejudice, said:

"Now, str, this prejudice has been produced by the increasant attrition of abolition doctrines by abolition presses And so with the Terrstories of Nebruska and Kansa

"Now, sir, this prejudice has been produced by the incessant attrition of aboution doctrines by abolition presses
and abolition lecturers upon the common mind. No drumbead, in the longest day's march, was ever more incessant;
ly beaten than the feelings of the public in certain parts of
the North. They have been beaten incessantly every
month, and every day, and every hour, by the din and role
and rubes dub of the abolition presses and abolition lecturers, and that it is which has created these prejudices."

And every day, and every hour, by the din and role
and rubes dub of the abolition presses and abolition lecturers, and that it is which has created these prejudices."

and rubes-dub of the aboution presses and abolition lecturers, and that it is which has created these priguities."

And, sir, this rub-a-dub is beginning again to be beaten in the North. I have been pained to see that a public anti-Nebraska meeting was held at the city of Hartford, in Connecticut, on the 24th ultimo, which was addressed by several reverend gentlemendy men who preach from the sacred desk free salvation to all men, yet in the political arena deny them freedom of action in the social and domestic relations of life. The echo of that "foll and rub-a-dub" will undoubtedly be heard in other sections of the North, and the most inflammatory appeals will be made to the people to array themselves against the South; but I have too much confidence in their intelligence and patriotism to believe that it will prove successful. The legislation of 1850 has made a favorable impression upon them. By it they have seen the escape of their country from the greatest peril, and its noble institutions preserved and continued to them. By it they have seen the cloud of civil war dispelled, and succeeded by the bright sun of internal love and peace. But, lest the whirlwind of fanaticism should again sweep across the present generally smooth and placid bosom of the public mind. I call upon the people, in the rame of those martyrs who sacrificed their lives in the cause of freedom; in the name of the high destiny that awaits our great and glorious country; in the name of morality and religion; and by all the thrilling memories of the past, and the transcendant hopes for the future, to beware of the false and dangerous teachings of willy abolitionists—men who artiully strive to produce discord, division, and revolution, and to make them thrilling memories of the past, and the transcendant hopes for the future, to beware of the false and dangerous teachings of wily abolitionists—men who artfully strive to produce discord, division, and revolution, and to make them their service tools to carry out their selfsh and disorganizing purposes—men who aim an uplifted blow to strike down the pillars upon which rests the noblest fabric ever reared by mortal man, and who carry with them the torch to fire our beautiful temple of freedom. Of such men, I say beware. Fly from them as from a pestilence, for they are their enemies and the enemies of the nation-like serpents, they may for a time display their fascinating colors, and charm them with their beauty, but it is only the easier to make them their victims, by drawing them more successfully within their fatal coils, that they may subjugate and enslave them to their destroying will.

To the honorable representatives of the people now before me I would also appeal, and urge upon you firm and independent action. Of you the most unswerving fidelity to the constitution and the country is demanded. To you the nation is looking for a last and final aettlement of a question of importance to its peace and proaperity, the vast consequences of which will be traced in future ages. I therefore invoke conciliation, harmony, and peace. I urge you to come down from the North, and to come up from the South, and meet together on one fraiernal platform, and become bound together by the bonds of one common interest and a common destiny. Settle, by wase and prudent legislation, the question that now agitues and divides us; then will the nation repose in peace, and the people rejoice.

EW SPRING GOODS .- MAGRUDER & CALVERT IN faily announce to their customers and the public generally have just opened their large and extensive stock of spring their stock this season has been selected with much

10 places fine broade siks, beautiful styles 20 do 4-4 plaids, very rich and high lustre, at very

a fine clear lawn bdkfs., very cl tion
New styfe silk capes and manties
130 plain and embroidered crape shawls
Spring shawls, manties, and scaris
Black (ancy cloths and cassimeres
Plaid goods for boys' wear
2 cares flue shiring cottons
16 rounds flue Irish linens
Linen and cotton sheetings, all widths
Pillow care
6 and 10-4 table damasks, towelling, and napkins; silk, kid, and
cotton cloyes and hosiery.

IN MOURNING GOODS-

10 pieces super black gro de Rhine silks

8 do do black treisted silks and challeys

5 do do black mousseline, all pure wool

10 do dos price bombasine, Lupin's make

10 do do black alpacas, real silk warp

10 do do black alpacas, real silk warp

10 do do prices from 25 to 50 cents per yard

Black hawle, mantilas, love veils

Hdkfa, collars, chemiestis, sleeves

Gioves and noisery

And all other classes of goods usually kept in a dry-goods

house.

house.
The articles above mentioned are of the very hest quality, and we are estly solicit a call from all who may wish to purchase, as we have alling to sell upon the most favorable term.
MAGRUDER & CALVERT. Ap 1-3tawlw

EXTENSIVE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, BY order of the circuit court, at auction.—On Monday, the 10th day Di order of the circuit court, at auction.—On Monday, the 19th day of April, we shall sell, at 4 o'clock, p. m., in front of the premises, by order of the circuit court, the following-described property, he longing to the estats of the late Anthony Preston, viz:

Nots Nos. 31 and 33, in reservation B, each having a front of 25 feet on Pennsylvania avenue, between 14 and 6th streets, and running back in a wide alley, each improved by a large and substantial-built brick houses.

ning back to a wide alley, each improved by a large and substantiabilit brick house.

Also, part of tot No. 8, in same square, fronting 43 feet 11 inches on an alley, 45 feet 5 inches deep.

Also, on Tuesday, the 11th April, we shall sell, in front of the premises, at 4 o'clock, p. m., under the same decree, lots Nos. 9 and 19, in square No. 435. Lot No. 9 fronts 70 feet on New York avenue, or northern market space, and 89 feet deep on 8th street west and inproved by a substantial three-story brick house. Lot No. 10 fronts 65 feet on 6th street west, immediately la the rear of tot No. 9. mining back 99 feet 4 infonts of the premises, part of lot No. 9. unning back 99 feet 4 infonts of the premises, part of lot No. 11 and all of 10 No. 12, in square No. 284. The above lots front to morth 8 street, between 12th and 14th streets, near Franklin Row; on part of tot 11 is a substantial brick house. Lot No. 18 contains 295 square feet.

And on Wednesday, the 19th April, we shall sell, at 4 o'clock, p. A., is front of the premises, under the same decree, part of lot No. 14, and all of 10th No. 19, in square No. 999. Part 10th No. 14 fronts seet to 10th the premises, under the same decree, part of lot No. 14, and all of 10th No. 19, in square No. 999. Part 10th No. 14 fronts seet to 10th and 12th streets weet, running back 105 feet to a 30 feet alley, and the street weet, running back 105 feet to a 40 feet alley, and the proposed by a substantial brick dwelling.

Terms: One-fourth of the purchase mouse cash in hand; the residue in two equal instalments at one and two years, the purchaser fall of comply with the terrors, the commissioners reserve the right to resell in six days, at the risk and count of the purchaser. Should the purchaser followed to the purchaser.

J. C. HARRNERS, WM. H. GUNNELL, G. CRANDELL, W. G. DEAL, GREEN & SCOTT.

Mar 15 -oodkde

se, with pariors, few or als chambers, onto the first, stable, &c. The house to be furnished with gares, and the locality unodjectionable.

Fing either of the above for rent will secure desirable wing a written description of the property, with the or before Wednesday, the 29th instant, with the subJAS. C. McGUIRE,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.

# CITY OF WASHINGTON.

A. O. P. NICHOLSON, EDITOR

SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1864.

OG-Mr. Israel E. James, No. 189 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, is our general travelling agent, assisted by Wis. H. Welld, John Collins, James Dreino, J. Hamsty, Jos. Buyton, Gro. P. Buyton, Israe M. Bodins, Edmund W. Wilse, William L. Waterman, and Crokos I. McLeod.

Mr. Dames Dreimert, of Pennsylvania, is authorized to receive subscriptions to this paper, and to receipt for the same.

OG-Mr. C. W. James, No. 1 Harrison street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our general collecting agent for the Western Bistos and Texas, assisted by H. J. Thomas, J. T. Dert, Wis. H. Thomas, P. D. Yriser, C. M. L. Wishman, A. L. Chilles, and Dr. Wis. Invinc. Receipts of either will be good.

Receipts of either will be good.

0.0-Mr. Harry M. Lawis, of Montgomery, Alabams, is our geteral travelling agent for the Batter of Alabama and Tonnessee, as ested by C. P. Lawis, James O. Lawis, and Sanous D. Lawis.

0.0-Receipts from either of the above will be good.

### Speech of Hon. S. A. Bridges.

We publish this morning the speech of Mr. Bridges, one of the representatives from Pennsylvania in the present Congress, in favor of the Nebraska bill. We direct attention to it as one of the ablest and most complete arguments on that subject which the debate has was then one of the most thorough advocates of the Mis- triotism—to be stained by violence, or by appeals to vio souri Compromise. His present effort will, therefore, mmand great attention.

### Who are the Advocates of Force?

The northern whigs and their abolition leaders as friends of the territorial bills now before Congress have the Secretary of the Navy, in his annual report, is a faith dient, and it may well be entitled the most desperate and Nothing could be more indisputably proved than the fact strongest,) the abolitionists have appealed to force as nain instrument in their warfare upon the institutions he South They have done so for years, and, under the advice of their oracles in Congress, have excited men to violence in more than one of the free States.

Mr. Summer is one of the most classic and refined o the counsellors to abolition turbulence. He is a great World is full of interest to the people of this country. admirer of the play of Julius Casar, and evidently knows it by heart. At the conclusion of his last decla-ed and is extending, it is our duty to increase the mean nation against the Nebraska and Kansas bill in the Senate, he introduced a quotation from the celebrated scene rights guarantied under the American flag-always the between Brutus and Cassius-rather a far-fetched comparison. It was, at all events, not nearly so apposite to his purpose as his introduction of the oration of Mark Antony, in the same play, over the dead body of Casar. in his harangue against the compromise measures and the fugitive-slave law, in October, of 1850, after they had citizens and our commerce in distant seas, is primary and been formally adopted by the national legislature. Since inevitable. Let us be fully prepared for this duty, and this latter speech of Mr. Sumner, which was delivered in we cannot be taken unawages should we be called to Boston, that city has been the scene of some of the most play a part in the great drama upon which the curtain is isgraceful assaults upon law and order of which our history contains a parallel. We copy a specimen of these the actors and empires the scenes—a drama which may powers. mitations of the great master, at the same time reminding the reader of the present clamor of this same Mr. Sumner in favor of obeying and adhering to compacts and laws:

"Into the immortal catalogue of national crimes that are now passed, drawing with it, by an inexorable necessity, its authors also, and chiefly him who, as President of the United States, set his name to the bill, and breathed into it that final breath without which it would have no life. Other Presidents may be forgotten, but the name signed to tor in the place of Hon. Truman Smith. A very ex-

slave. By his escape from bondage he has shown that true manhood which must grapple to him every honest heart. He may be ignorant and rude, as he is poor, but he is of true nobility. The fugitive slaves of the United States are among the hences of our age. In sacrificing them to this foul enactment of Congress, we should violate every sentiment of hospitality, every whispering of the heart, every dictate of religion. There are many who will never shrink at any cost, and notwithstanding all the atrocious penalties of this bill, from efforts to save a wandering (ellow-man ties of this bill, from efforts to save a wandering fellow-man from boundage; they will offer him the shelter of their made up between the parties, and which—in some por-houses, and, if need be, will protect his liberty by force. But tions of the State at least—is the issue in the contest.

"From a humano, just, and religious people shall spring a public opinion to keep perpetual guard over the liberties sword of the cherubim at the gates of Paradise, turning on timid may give way to the effort which is made to se-statement: every side, it shall prevent any slave-hunter from ever set-ting foot in this Commonwealth. Elsewhere he may pur-

It will be seen how our Massachusetts Antony labored to stir the multitude, with his inspiring eloquence, against the laws. He is one of those who would put weapons bold up to scorn all those who believed in the necessity of the fugitive-slave statute; and yet would end all with counsel no violence;" or, "again I say, I counsel no vio-

The seeds sown by Mr. Sumner and his compeers in the autumn of 1850 are producing a dark crop of violence. abuse, and wrong, all of it, no doubt, excessively grati-

lying to bie ambition The efforts of these abolitionists against existing laws. and against those which, in all probability, will soon be enacted, are numerous and various. We have seen men murdered in the attempt to execute the laws; we have seen officers, even in staid old Boston, fleeing before a crowd of negroes and their infuriated backers; we have had senators threatened by mobs of blacks, as in the case of Judge Douglas in Chicago; and have been compelled to witness the humiliating spectacle of southern men forcibly deprived of their rights, in the very teeth of the statute, and in arrogant defiance of the sacred gurantees of the constitution—all this a direct consequence of the abolition policy. And yet, our modern Antonys, speaking in the calm accents of Mr. Sumner, "counsel no violence!" While the storm rages, which they have raised, they are quietly ensconced in their libraries, revolving new schemes of perfect freedom, and inventing new appeals to dangerous prejudices. But they "counsel

o violence." As against the Nebraska bill, Mr. Sumner's party have so far proceeded to no very grave extremities. He bimself, aided by his three or four associates in Congress, has only signed a calumnious address and issued a few inflammatory speeches; but they have counselled no violence;" at least not yet! Their followers in the free States are preparing themselves by certain polite relaxations. They burn a senator or two n effigy once or twice a week; they invoke the prejulices of the people against the South in noisy harangues nd, as if to be quite obedient to the instructions that ounsel no violence," they arouse a periodical mo cannot the fugitive slave law whenever they think the ublic pulse beats too rationally. They will doubtless be mite ready for more peaceful pastimes by the time the Nebraska and Kansas bills have become laws of the

rished the democratic party since the present excitement bas talen place, it is the perfect decorum and dignity has been in just and necessary rebuke of the false- cal state of Europe. hoods and calumnies of faction. The masses have Russia has replied to Lord John Russell's speech in seen favorite statesmen insulted and wronged, and the St. Petersburgh Journal. This extraordinary docuhave quietly forborne retort or retaliation, preferring to wait the certain and healthful operation of experience and time. Reason is the great engine, wielded with gigantic power by the champions of the democratic party. They strike, not with the bludgeon, but with the

truth. They conspire, not to set on foot combinations

against the laws, but to build up, high and strong the structure of our Union. The democracy have grown great and powerful, not because they have made appeals to force a part of their faith, but because they have never hesitated, since they have been an organized party, to encounter defeat and disaster, no matter how prostrating or protracted, rather than falter when the great principles of the constitution were in peril. This is their mission. It is too grave and too inspiring-too full called out. Mr. B. was in Congress in 1847-'48, and of hope and of life-too full of responsibility and of palence, on the part of its advocates.

#### The War Steamers.

The action of the United States House of Represent tives, on Friday last, in favor of the construction of the omplacently trying to establish the falsehood that the six steam-frigates recommended by Hon. J. C. Dobbin, determined to force an organization of Nebraska and ful reflection of that powerful public opinion which de-Kansas at the present session. This is their last expe- mands large additions to our steam marine. The heavy vote by which the main proposition was carried shows inscrupulous of all their machinations; and especially so the necessity and the propriety of the recommendation of when all fair men know the very reverse to be true, the energetic Secretary. Great credit is generally and justly awarded to the chairman of the Committee on Nathat, on all occasions, (and the latest instances are the val Affairs [Mr. Bocock] for the skill and ability with which he defended the report of his committee, and for the promptitude and correctness he displayed in answering the various questions raised during the debate. He had studied his subject well, and we congratulate him on the favorable impression he has made.

The present condition of the governments of the Old Exactly in proportion as our own commerce has extend of protecting that commerce, and of vindicating all the symbol in foreign lands, and often the pioneer, of the American constitution. Apart from other considerations therefore-considerations possibly more weighty, but not more closely identified with practical results-the necessity of being ready and able, at all times, to protect our end in the overthrow of all those painted follies and names of prerogative and power.

## The Election in Connecticut.

Other Fresidents may be lorgotten, but the name signed to the fugitive-slave bill can never be forgotten. There are depths of infamy as there are heights to fame. I regret to say what I must, but truth compels me. Better far for him had he never been born; better far for his memory, and for the good name of his children, had he never been President? edged, are Maine law-ism, abolitionism, and native Americanism. The Congregational clergy are also ar "Sir, I will not dishonor this home of the pilgrims and of the revolution by admitting—nay, I cannot believe—that this bill will be executed here. Individuals among us, as mortaged, in the pulpit and on the stump, against the democracy; and in the cities and large towns the "know-clsewhere, may forget humanity, in a fancied loyalty to law; but public conscience will not allow a man, who has trodden our streets as a freeman, to be dragged away as a slave. By his escape from bondage he has shown that true manhood which must grapple to him every honest have tionists, native-Americans, and the "orthodox elerev" of the State. Under such an order of things, we should certainly look for a temporary defeat of the democracy in this closely-balanced State did not all the letters we have seen from reliable democrats in Connecticut breathe a spirit of confidence in the result.

We will speak hereafter of the great issue which is The whigs have mounted the anti-Nebraska hobby, and what money and means can accomplish for them will Congress in relation to the progress of the work ordered of etual guard over the liberites not be spared. The reingious recting of this old "land ting foot in this Commonwealth. Elsewhere he may pursue hits human prey; he may employ his congenial blood-hounds, and exult in his successful game, aur into Massacourserts he must not come. And yet, again I say, I commel a victory worth recording.

# The Faith of Compacts

If a compromise is a "compact," as the abolitionists, into men's hands against the public peace; who would free-soilers, &c., have recently discovered in regard to the Compromise of 1520, then look here and see (says the Journal of Commerce) how religiously the North the complacent denial, "But let me be understood: I keep such compacts! In every instance, if the most noisy fulminators against the Nebraska bill could have had their way, that portion of the "compact" of 1850 which provides for the surrender of fugitive slaves would have been kept in the same manner as at Milwaukie. The fugitive slave law being in fact but a practical enforcement of a stipulation of the constitution-a stipulation deemed so important by the South at the date of that instrument, that it is historically known that with out it the Union could not have been formed-has all the force of a solemn compact; a force which it does not derive chiefly from the Compromise of 1850, but from the constitution. The Missouri Compromise, equally with that of 1850, and in the most positive terms, provides for the surrender of fugitive slaves. Now, if these extrasticklers for the Missouri Compromise trample so audaciously and so exultingly upon a stipulation which is common to both compromises and to the constitution it self, how evident it is that their pretended horror at the alleged violation of "the faith of compacts" is only a horror that their particular hobby is dismounted.

# Naval Steamers in the Bosphorus

The following extracts from 'a letter recently received

"At Constantinople, or rather in the Bosphorus, I taw the finest collection of naval steamers in the world, the most efficient of which was the 'Agamemnon,' a British ship-of-the-line, mounting ninety guns. She has trank engines, built by Penn & Son, and has a two-bladed propeller, ar-ranged to be lifted up out of the water when not in use. ranged to be lifted up out of the water when not in use. (This is the almost universal arrangement in the English navy.) They told me her average speed at sea was ten knors. but they brag so of their ships that it is hard to believe. They say, however, that size is the fiscat and most efficient steamer in the navy—I believe they might say of the world." \* "Their side-wheel steamers are also splendid specimens

of heavy catibre. Their sloops (as they would term the United States steamer Saranac) are much faster than their frigates; but in a race of 700 miles with the Highflyer, the eranac heat her eighteen hours, airhough they call her welve-knot ship. In this race the Suranuc averaged by "The French steamer 'Napoleon' has returned to Tou-

If there is one thing more than another that has distin- The Eastern Question-Important Revelations. The late foreign intelligence is of a most interesting character as to the movements of three powers-Russia which have characterized all the arguments addressed to Austria, and Prussia. It is contained in three official the Committee on Public Lands, made by its chairman. the country by the friends of these bills. Whenever communications, given in the organs of their respective Mr. Disney. To day we insert the report of the minority, they have manifested excitement or indignation, it governments; and these throw great light on the politi-

> ment first characterizes Lord John's remarks as " brutal outrages," and then remarks :

"It must be very evident henceforward that the peace of the world does not depend upon chance only, but that war forms a decided element of the plans of the English min-It dwells on the state of Turkey since 1829, as one of

decay. It alludes to certain confidential communications made to the British cabinet, some years ago, relative to are believed to be equally untenable. Turkey, as evidence of the desire Russia had of being on friendly terms with Great Britain.

The London Times, by some means, got sight of this correspondence; and on the 11th it admitted it to be correct that confidential communications had been made by the Czar to the English cabinet. It says :

the Czar to the English cabinet. It says:

"We have not now to learn for the first time that, before
the Emperor Nicholas engaged in these extraordinary transactions, he had attempted at various times, and in different
forms, to lure almost every court in Europe to share in the
plunder of Turkey. As long ago as his own visit to this
country he held the same language, and it may have been
repeated in greater detail in the course of last winter. But
what answer did he get to these overtures 1 What answer did he get when he sounded Lord John Russell,
of all men in the world, on the subject of an eventual
partition of Turkey? We confidently reply that he was
met by an indignant refusal on the part of the British gov-

This remarkable revelation was the subject of a conversation in Parliament, in which the accuracy of the statements was admitted; and Lord John Russell stated that, as the St. Petersburgh Journal alluded to this confidential correspondence, by the permission, without doubt, of the government, he could have no hesitation in laying

it before the country. He said :
"I trust it will be seen from our correspondence that while we showed every respect for the Emperor of Russia was withheld every suggestion which could tend to dismember the Ottoman empire. Hear, hear.] With respect to the right honorable gentleman's further questionmember the Ottoman empire. Hear, hear.] With respect to the right honorable gentleman's further questionmember the Ottoman empire. Hear, hear.] With respect to the right honorable gentleman's further questionmanially, as to a conversation or commonication in 1844-it is certainly true that when the Emperor of Russia was in this country he had a conversation, I think, with the Dake of Wellington, with Sir Robert Peel, and with the Earl of Aberdeen, then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The substance of these conversations was consigned to a memorandum, and the late Russian minister in this country. Baron Brunow, was cognizant of and assented to the correctness of the memorandum of those conversations."

The Austrian official document states that up to this time Austria has endeavored to reconcile, as well as she could, the general interests of Europe with the duties which her friendship and alliance with Russia imposed upon her; but that on the declaration of war she shall done the responsible of the work of white we showed every respect for the Emperor of Russia, we withheld every suggestion which could tend to dismember the Ottoman empire. [Hear, hear.] With respect to the right honorable gentleman's further question—namely, as to a conversation or communication in 1844—it is certainly true that when the Emperor of Russia was in

soon to rise in Europe—a drama in which Kings will be and is looked upon as a pledge in favor of the two

hollow mockeries which flaunt and fester under the orate explanation of her course. The policy has been,

of the most thorough character. It will be a war, Palmerston remarked, that concerns the great interests of Europe and the civilized world.

#### Progress of the Public Printing. Frequent inquiries having been made by member

not be spared. The religious feeling of this old "land by the House since the commencement of the present seasion, as an answer thereto, we publish the

No. and nature of the document. Number of Number of

	pages.	volumes.
*Message and accompanying documents.		District his
three parts	1,935	90,000
Estimates of Appropriations	996	1,590
Finance Report	344	27,945
Doc. 20, Contingent Fund, Treasury De-		A STATE OF THE PARTY.
pariment	120	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.
Doc. 65, Steam Navy United States	162	SHEW !
Doc. 49, Contingent Expenses, War De-		and the same
partment	120	
Doc. 22, Fines and Deductions from pay		
of Contractors	159	ALC: NO.
Doc. 74, upon the tariff	316	1,590
125 Reports of Committees	566	The state of the state of
63 small documents	530	
36 miscellaneous	353	Sec. 12. 1997
Journal of the House	496	
Commerce and Navigation (nearly com	1 Sec. 1	
pleted)	334	
Eulogies upon Vice President King, (part		
eompleted)	64	
168 hills	689	1994 PROFESSOR
Calendar and Order of Business	245	
Total	6 698	190,985
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Whole number of impressions		.5.459.590
Part 3 of the annual documents will b	a completed	entire during
Part 3 of the annual documents will be	e completed	entire durin

Before the end of the session, copies of all the work ordered will be delivered to Congress. Great as are our means for executing the printing of Congress, we are still adding to them, both in type and machinery; and shall continue to add thereto, until we have the most complete establishment that can be formed for the execution of the public printing

The Nashua (N. H.) Gazette publishes in full the able speech of the Nebraska bill recently delivered by the Hon. Moses Norris in the United States Senate, and says :

" Our readers will find it one of the ablest and m The following extracts from a letter recently received from the Mediterranean by a friend will be read with interest:

"At Constantinople, or rather in the Bosphorus, I saw the finest collection of raval steamers in the world, the most efficient of which was the 'Agamemnoo,' a British ship of the-line, mounting ninety guns. She has trunk engines, built by Penn & Son, and has a two-bladed propeller, arranged to be lifted up out of the water when not in use. is entitled to the cordini commendation of his constituents for the bold and manly stand he has taken in behalf of one of the prominent measures of the adr

#### Redemption of the Public Debt for the week ending April 1, 1854.

oan of	1942	*			100	\$154,50
**	1846	44.5			MILLS:	- 26,40
	1847				100	- 89,30
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						312,80
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The Public Lands-Mr. Bennett's Minerity

We published vesterday the report of the majority of made by Mr. Bennett. The two documents will enable our readers to see clearly the issue made between the opposing sides of this great question. Mr. Bennett's report is as follows:

MINORITY REPORT.

The undersigned, a member of the Committee on Public Lands, dissents from the arguments and conclusions of the foregoing report, against granting lands to the several States for the benefit of the indigent insane, being of opinion that Congress has the authority to do this, and would act wisely and properly in applying a portion of the public lands to so humane and commendable a nurnoss.

purpose.

The objections to it, as unconstitutional and inexpedient

1.-AS TO THE POWER OF COMGRESS.

This is given in express terms by the 3d section of arti-cle 4 of the constitution of the United States, viz: cle 4 of the constitution of the United States, viz.

"The Congress shall have power to dispose of, and mak
all needful rules and regulations respecting, the territor
and other property of the United States; and nothing a
this constitution shall be so construed as to projudice a
claims of the United States, or of any particular State. More broad and comprehensive terms are not to be found in the English language than those which are enfound in the English language than those which are em-ployed to give this power to Congress. Webster defines "to dispose of" as follows: "to part with; to alienate; to sell; to bestow; to give away; to

with; to alienate; to sell; to bestow; to give away; to transfer by authority."

Johnson's definition of the the term "to dispose of" is "to part with; to apply to any purpose; to transfer to any other person or use; to put into the hands of another; to give away; to put away by any means."

The existence of this power by Congress, to dispose of the public lands, is conceded, and has always been exercised. But it seems now to be claimed that it is so limited in the constitution as to prohibit a grant in this case; that while the public lands may be, constitutionally, disposed of, to a certain portion of the States, by grants for railroads, and the like, to dispose of them for other purposes, or to the other States, is unconstitutional; that they may be disposed of for almost any imaginary consideration, but cannot for purposes of great public interest.

Those who assert and assume this—for it is mere assertion and assumption—ought at least to be able to point out the provision of the constitution containing the prohibition.

It does not touch this question to talk long or learnedly about this being a government of limited powers, and

course of the conferences at Vienna, or when those conferences failed in their object."

This concludes as follows:

The gards Prussia in particular, under present circumstances, ber neutral autitude between the disputing parties is alone capable of preserving the peace of central Europe. From the moment that she might raise her arms either for the East or for the West, she would infallibly create war on the banks of the Danube, the Rhine, or the Vistula. This is what neither Germany nor the rest of Europe can desire. For these reasons we hope that the government of his Majesty will recollect the duties it has to faifil as a great European power, as well as the responsibility which the private interests of Russia and Germany impose upon it."

The ministry have declared in Parliament that the western powers are resolved to insist on the reforms necessary to secure the Christians equality of civil rights in Turkey.

These revelations indicate deeper exasperation on the part of the belligerent powers. Their preparations are These revelations indicate deeper exasperation on the part of the belligerent powers. Their preparations are son for it; yet none has been advanced.

# II -AS TO PRECEDENTS AND PRACTICE

Congress has exercised the power of granting away Congress has exercised the power of granting away and disposing of the public lands ever since the establishment of the government; and its acts have been approved and sanctioned by the executive and judiciary departments under every President, and in all the courts. For more than fifty years—under the administrations of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler, Polk, and Fillmore—Congress has been constantly making grants of the public lands for almost every congress has object and marches.

every conceivable object and purpose. All these acts have been approved by the Presidents, and sanctioned and held valid and constitutional by the courts; and it was never found out they were unconstitutional until now. If anything can ever be settled, this power of Conmust at this day be so regarded.

gress raint at this day be so regarded.

Among the various purposes for which these grants have been made are the following: For schools, for seats of government, for roads, for colleges, for salines, for public buildings, for seminaries of learning, for river improvements, for universities, for individuals, for companies, for corporations, for private claims, for military services, for internal improvements, for canals, for railroads, and for deaf and dumb asylums.

Grants have been made for deaf and dumb asylums to Connecticut, Alabama, Arkansas, and Fiorida. These cannot be distinguished, in principle, from grants for insane asylums.

Congress has not only made these grants often, but Congress has not only made these grants often, but to large amounts. The amount of isnd granted away by Congress excerds the amount that has been sold. An official statement from the Commissioner of Public Lands shows that there has been granted to the States and Territories named, up to Jane 30, 1853, for railroads, internal improvements, schools, and deaf and Jumb asylums, as follows:

J.	To	Obio			1	Phillips		1,970,530	200
		Indiana	211		5657		6710		BOLE
				220	19 .19		1000	2,283,219	
		Hitmon						4 096,848	**
		Michigan		*		OF REEL	- 4	2.363 477	**
		Wisconst	n.	4		BUR D		1,934 464	- 18
		Iowa	A	14.3				2,836 302	48
		Mistouri	*	11.0	12.0	1000	0 / (#/	3.472.391	**
		Arkanzas		J. C. Kon-	1.4			3,623,827	48
		Louisian						1.332 124	**
		Mississip			17.4			2.097.754	44
		Alabama	*			100	-	1,867,292	**
		Fiorida				1		1.475,507	94
		California		100		6.4.1	1 4	7.265,404	80
Ш	To	Minneson		1 8/10		11.00	10.40	6,429,244	84
		Oregon	*	1. 4				12,186 987	64.
11	To	New Mer	tico					7,493,120	
Г	Γo	Utah	*					6,681,707	41
1	13	States, 4 1	Cerri	tories-	- moo	int .		68,9 3,937	**

There has also been granted to the States named for seats of government, public buildings, corporations vate claims, salines, swamp lands, &c. as follows:

	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF							
	In Ohio	54 HT		12	백란상		8.883.617	
	In Indiana	*	4	141111		910	1,792,526	6
S	In Illinois	16	100	24.1	180	1	2,146,444	
H	In Missouri	100	(A) (.54)	41 10	0.4071	7 V	3,589,751	
И	In Alabama	*	- W. C.	4	2		240,643	
H	In Mississipp	pi .	4			1112	2,514,175	ш
	In Michigan	*		*			6,974,116	219
d	In lowa						121.878	
B	In Wisconsi	n					1,350,630	
B	In Florida			4 100	79 100	10	5,805 394	23
Ü	In Arkansas		. 1110		DULLE		8,865 154	
H	In Louisians		1				11,864,180	3
C	12 States at	nonnt						
H	Add grants b	on from	named.	2200	100		54,148,514	353
ď	and grand	e sor a	namen	1903	None	1	68,918,937	
ij	Amountgran	ated a	p to Ser	pt. 30.	1853	9 3	123,062,451	9
i	bics innomA	up to	antrie i	dute			103,197,356	
ğ	Amount of g	rante	over the	a sales			19,865 095	
ì	Add grants it	or mil	tary se	rvines			24,841,950	
ĕ		200	1147			87	- AND	
á	Amour	ot		1273		30	44,707,075	75
i	Amount of g	eants:	and sale		1	03	252,001,787	1
H	These gra	nts (	PECCENT	for m	Litera	-	Piccel are f	

benefit of only a part of the States, and the old States have been wholly excluded.

The awamp lands granted to California are many at The awamp lands granted to California are many mil-lions of acres, but have not been teturned, and are not in-cluded above.

Had the land granted to the land States and the Territories—123,002,451 acres—been sold at government price, t would have amounted to \$153,845,054. The shate of New York in this, according to representation, would be the second of the secon

New York in this, according to representation, would have been \$21,693,824.

If there is any constitutional objection to the grants that have been made, it must be because they have been made exclusively for the benefit of a part of the States, and not for the benefit of all; and thereby the rights of the old States (which have been entirely excluded) have been not only prejudiced, but so far denied and defeated. This, if not unconstitutional, is certainly unjust. But that objection does not apply in this instance. The application is for all. Had it been only for the benefit of the land States, it is probable it would have met with a more favorable consideration.

States, it is probable it would have met with a more favorable consideration.

The power of Congress to make the grant applied for cannot be denied without first establishing has the constitution does not mean what it says, and that the Presidents have approved, and the courts have enforced, unconstitutional laws on this subject for the last fairy years; nor without defeating, as unconstitutional and void, more than one-half of the legislation of Congress in relation to the public lands. the public lands

## III.-AS TO EXPEDIENCY.

This applications is for a most useful and praiseworthy purpose, in which all are interested—one that appeals directly to the best sympathies of the human heart, against the merits of which even its opponents say they have nothing to urge. Their objections arise from other considerations. They put in a plea of a want of power. That has been unawered. They interpose an argument, that all manner of applications would be made if this were granted. This hardly merits a serious reply. All manner of applications have been made, and have been granted. The lands are being squandered, granted, and given away, with the most reckless and extrawagant profusion. Among all these cannot one grant be made for the public good! Is it all required to be bestowed upon speculators and corporations? Besides, is not Congress competent to judge when grants should be made and when they should be denied? Are we to refuse proper applications for fear improper ones will be made?

The members of this committee reporting against this grant are prepared to report in favor of grants for railroads, at this session, sufficient to take more than 15,000,000 of acres of the public lands, in addition to all before granted. Where do they find authority to make those grants more than this one? Yet all these grants they regard as expedient and constitutional! The land all goes to the proper States, and for the proper purposes; therefore, the grants are constitutional! They also supported the homestead bill. Was that expedient and constitutional, upon the principles now laid down in their report?

It is urged these are constitutional and proper, because nothing is lost by making them. If this were true, it is not perceived how it would affect the constitutional right to make them; that depends on the power of Congress to make the grants, (not whether they are wisely or an wisely made.) But nothing so often and so confidently asserted was ever more erroneous. Take, for axample, the Illinois Central railroad, as most favorable for those relating much this argument. The grants for that road relying upon this argument. were as follows: To Illinois To Mississippi To Alabama

Amount granted to that road -- 8,751,711 " Reserved to be offered at double price 1,223,921 scree 288,495 " 167,945 " Amount to be offered at double price - 1.651.874

The land granted to the road—3,751,711 acreamounts, at government price, to \$4,659,639.

If all the reserved sections could be sold at double price, it still leaves a clear gift to this road of \$2,624,897. But the act only reserved these sections, and required them to be offered at the increased price before they were sold at the ordinary rate.

They were brought into market in July, 1852; and up to September 30, 1853, (one year and three months, there had been sold in Illinois, at the double price, only 284,080 acres, and the amount over the ordinary price received was \$355,100, (and from this all additional expenses should be deducted,) to repay government for the grant or gift of land, to the amount of \$4,689,639—not one-thireenth part as much. It is doubled whether any railroad grant, made or to be made, under this admirable "lose-nothing" system, (for it has come to be a system, will repay to government, including all additional expenses, one dollar in ten of the value of the land given to the road.

But when this argument is met by lacts which disprove it, another is resorted to, that these railroad grants greatly increase the sales of the public lands. Again the facts disprove this, also.

There was more land sold in 1836 than there has been sold for the last twelve years up to January, 1853, (the returns for 1853 are not yet all made.) Yet this railroad system (that is said so rapidly to increase the sales) had heen in full operation for two or three of the last year. The lowest sales is any one year were in 1852, (less than 1,000,000 acres,) being the very year the reserved sections on the Central railroad were brought into market!

e	year 1836		200	400	er Hone	1 110	20.074 871
	-	Third side		400	20.00	Chief	
	1841					00.00	1,164,796
	1542		2000	0=20	724231	91504	1,129,217
	1843	P. 15	100	HUESTA	155106	277-958	1,605 264
	1844			100	10 10 10	or in	1,784,765
	1845			and the same	Name of		1,844,627
	1846	188		CMEA.	5.783	125	2,268,78
	1847		DES 100				2 521 206
	1818	14.52.61		111/2	nousen/	5	
		100	17115-117	2007	100	900	1,887,65
	1849		1 75 111	135		100	1,392,900
	1850						1,405 820
	1831						2 055 920
	1852				- 4 (1)		894,771
	Total	forts	velve y		1		19.856 88
	A Colum	107 14	erec y	ear,			13.000 0

One additional feature in these railroad grants should be noticed—that of doubling the price of about one-third as much land as is granted to the road, (that is, for six miles each side of the road, and granting fiften miles each side.) of which not one-third, it is believed, is ever sold at the increased price. ; This is wrong in principle, opposed to all the present course of legislation, which is to reduce the price of the lands, and even to give them away to actual settlers. It

course of legislation. which is to reduce the price of the lands, and even to give them away to actual settlers. It was never anything but an artful device to furnish an argument and excuse for the grants, has been of little real value, and cannot now be of any. It should be abandoned altingether. It is a tax upon the settlers of the public lands for the benefit of private companies, and tawise and unjust as a matter of public policy.

Grants to roads may induce settlers to locate near where they run; but they do not appear to have increased the aggregate amount of sales or settlements. It is immaierial where the purchases are made, if the amount is not greater than before. It would seem to be poor policy to give away nearly 4.000,000 acres, to induce settlers to jurchase 200,000 or 3,000,000 acres on the line of the road, rather than clowhere.

The constitutional right to make these grants, in preference to the one in question, should be rested on some better ground. Even their expediency depends upon the

esence to the one in question, should be rested on a better ground. Even their expediency depends upon argument that the more we give the less we lose.

# V .-- AS TO ITS BEING TRUST PROPERTY.

Again, it is objected to making this grant that govern-Again, it is objected to making this grant that government boids these lands in trust, and that it would impait the value of the property, and therefore be in violation of the trust. It would seen that this argument might be well applied to grants for the benefit of mere railrost companies, or similar grants, but not to this; because, if government bolds these lands in trust, it is for the benefit of all the States, as their common property, and to be used and applied for their common benefit. It is held for this purpose, and no other; and so far as it is thus applied, it is not in violation, but in the faithful execution of the trust.

the trust

of the trast.

Here it is asked to be applied for the benefit of the people of the United States—the real owners—for a public purpose, in which all are interested, according to their wishes, and in a just and equal manner.

It is submitted that the public lands can be granted for the benefit of all the States with at least as much propriety as they can be to a part of them—and that, too, to the exclusion of the other States, or with as much propriety for this purpose as it can be granted for the beacht of corporations, whether to build railroads or for any other object.

Approving the object for which this grant is asked, and the manner in which it is proposed to be made—for the equal benefit of all the States—the undersigned is in favor of it, and recommends the passage of the bill berewish presented.

BENRY BENNETT. The undersigned, sumbers of the Committee on Pulic Lands, are in favor of the bill for the benefit of indigent insane, and consent to have the same reporte the House, with a recommendation that it do pass W. R. W. COBB, I E HIESTER.

A lead mine has been recently discovered in Be ounty. Alabama. A slight examination disclosed a rich vein of ore, which, on being tested, yielded 79 per cent of pure lead. The vein was supposed to be very exten sive, and is favorably located for working.